

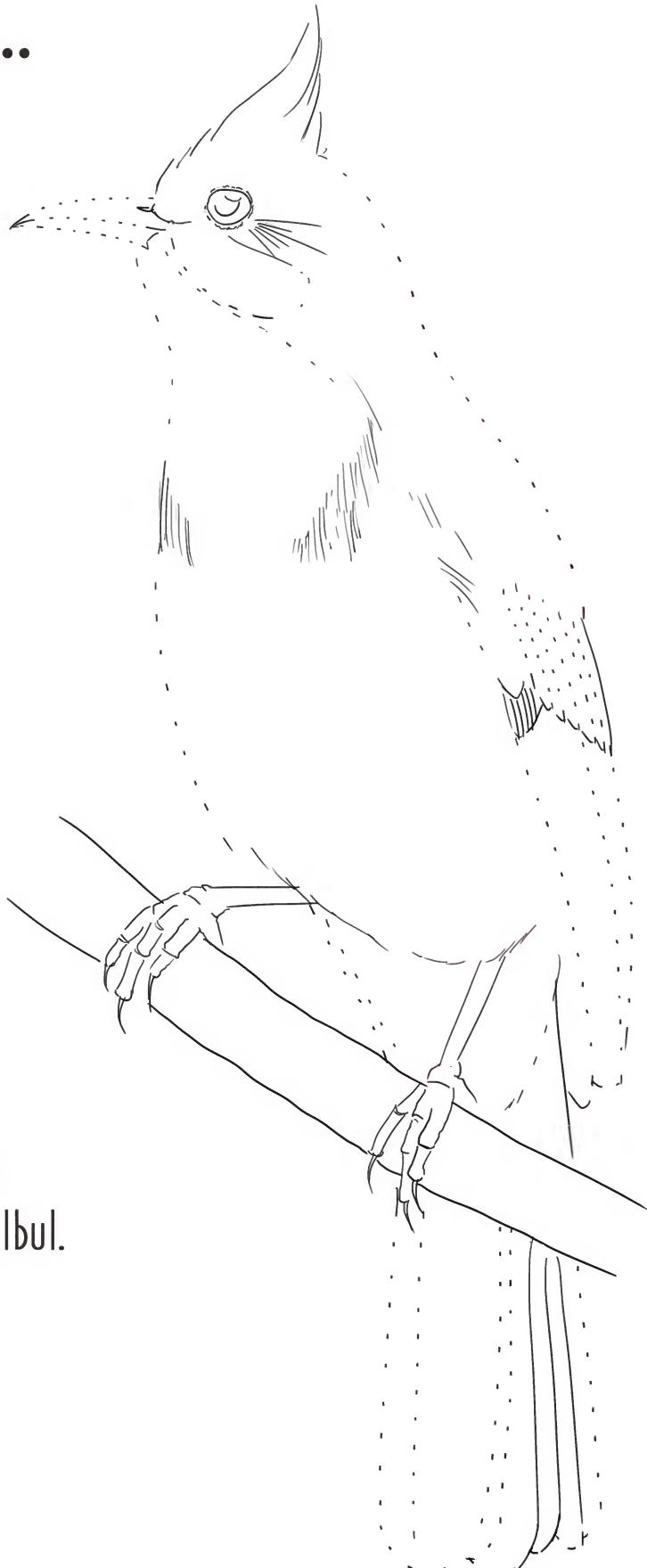
Let your pencil follow the path...



early bird
early-bird.in



nature
conservation
foundation



...and fill in some colours!

Turn the page to learn more
about the Red-whiskered Bulbul.

Answer the questions below:

Q) Which phrase best describes its beak?

- Like a small cone
- Large and hooked
- Curved and long

Q) How do you think its feet are? Why?

- Small and scaly - to hold onto tree twigs
- Webbed - to swim in water
- Big and powerful – to catch mice and other prey

Q) Did you notice its red whiskers?

Can you point them out? Draw a circle around them.

Q) Have you seen this bird before?

If yes, where?

- Yes, I saw it _____

- No

Q) Draw the shape of its beak here:



Red-whiskered Bulbul

Pycnonotus jocosus

Red-whiskered Bulbul



This bird gets its name from the distinctive red “whiskers” on both sides of its head behind the eyes. Young bulbuls don’t have these whiskers. Here is a young bulbul also known as a “juvenile”!

Bulbuls have long, brown tails with white feather tips and red vent (area below the tail). Male and female bulbuls look alike and it is hard to tell them apart. Adult bulbuls are about 20cm in length.

Try this out: Measure your palm from wrist to fingertip - is your palm bigger or smaller than a fully grown bulbul?

Red-whiskered Bulbuls have a loud and clear call that sounds like, “Pleased to meet you!”

Bulbuls build nests that are cup shaped. They prefer small trees and shrubs for their nests. It is built with fine twigs, roots and grass, and made stronger with large objects like bark strips. Here is a Red-whiskered Bulbul carrying nesting material in its beak.



Bulbul chicks are fed caterpillars and insects by their parents. The baby birds need protein to grow, develop wings and learn to fly. Once they grow up, bulbuls prefer to feed on fruits and berries.